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INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF
PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Department Circular No. 73.—Marine-Hospital Service.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1900.

*To medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, State, and
local health authorities, and others concerned:*

In accordance with the provisions of the act of March 27, 1890, the following regulations, additional to existing interstate quarantine regulations, are hereby promulgated to prevent the introduction of plague into any one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia:

1. During the existence of plague at any point in the United States the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service is authorized to forbid the sale or donation of transportation by common carrier to Asiatics or other races particularly liable to the disease.

2. No common carrier shall accept for transportation any person suffering with plague or any article infected therewith, nor shall common carriers accept for transportation any class of persons who may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service as being likely to convey the risk of plague contagion to other communities, and said common carriers shall be subject to inspection.

3. The body of any person who has died of plague shall not be transported except in hermetically sealed coffins and by consent of the local health office, in addition to the local representative of the Marine-Hospital Service. Wherever possible, such bodies should be cremated.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary*.

A MICROBE PATHOGENIC FOR RATS (*MUS DECUMANUS* AND *MUS RATUS*)
AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THESE ANIMALS.—BY
J. DANYSZ.

[Translated from *Annals of the Pasteur Institute*, April, 1900.—By P. A. Surg. H. D. GEDDINGS, U. S. M. H. S.]

Since Loeffler made known his discovery of the bacillus typhi murium, which he isolated from a spontaneous epidemic among white mice, and which he applied with success to the destruction of harvest mice (*M. arvicola*), several other bacteriologists have observed similar epidemics and have isolated the microbes thereof, morphologically identical with the bacillus of Loeffler, but more or less virulent for the various genera and species of the little rodents.

The *B. typhi murium* was only frankly pathogenic for mice (*M. musculus*) and for harvest mice (*M. arvicola*). The bacillus of Laser was pathogenic for the *M. agrarius*; that of Merechkowski for the *Spermophile*s and finally that of Issatchenko for *white rats*.